Anniversaries.

Thussav, May 14.

American Baptist Home Mission Society—Continued.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Doctor Cone's church, Broome st. Sermon at half past 7 P. M.

American Bible Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in the Broadway Tabernacle at o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission 12s cents, to be had at the door.

American Protestant Society—Dr. McElroy's church, corner Grand and Crosby streets, at half past 7 P. M.—Addresses by Dr. E. Beccher, Rev. E. N. Kirk, from two missionaries of the Society, who were once Roman Catholic priests, and from others.

American Fomperance Union—Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M. Address by Rev. Albert Burns, and others.

American Education Society—Mercer street, Dr. Skinner's church, half past 7 P. M. Business meeting half past 4 P. M., Brick Church Chapel.

The Fourier Association—Place of meeting not known. Brisbane, Greeley, Ripley, and all speakers of the great new social system.

Franay, May 13.

ew social system.

FRIDAY, May 15.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Doctor Cone's hurch. Business meeting in the lecture room at nine 'clock A. M. Public meeting, report and addresses, at lockers. 0 o'clock.

American Baptist Society for Evangelizing the Jews—
First Baptist church, New York, Annual meeting on oriday evening, May 15, at half past 7 o'clock. Report and addresses. A. B. C. F. M.—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

A. B. C. F. M.—Tabernacie, 10 A. M.

SUNDAY, May 17.

City Bible Society of New York.—First Baptist church,
Nassau st., Brooklyn, at half past 7. Addresses.

American and Fogeign Sabbath Union—Tabernacle,
half past 7 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Albert Barnes, on the
importance of the Christian Sabbath to young men.

Monday, May 18.

American Baptist Publication Society—First Baptist nurch, Brooklyn, at 3 and half-past 7 P. M. Address-by Dr. Howell and others.

TUESDAY, May 19.

Baptist General Convention-Pierepont street Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Adjourned meeting at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. M.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention, at 10 o'clock. Annual sermon before the Board on Wednesday evening, by Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., of Hamilton, N. Y., or Rev. Wm. Hague, of Boston.

Thursday, 21st.

The first meeting of the American Baptist Mission
Union will be held at the same place on Thursday mong, May 21, at 10 o'clock.

## IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED MATAMORAS AND THE RIOGRANDE FRONTIER

We expect, every hour of every day, highly important intelligence from the seat of war on the Rio Grande, with the result of the operations of the Mexican army against Gen. Taylor.

The greater portion of the public believe that General Taylor will hold his own, if not thrash the Mexicans. A battle is almost certain.

On the reception of the first telegraphic despatch with the news, an Extra Herald will be immediately issued from this office. Look out, Newboys! Eyes right! E. K. Collins, Esq. :-Now for the halls of the Montezumas !

ANNIVERSARY REPORTS .- We have the following re ports in type, which we are compelled to omit to-day:-The Moral Reform Society-The Christian Alliance Society-The American Home Mission Society, and the Foreign Evangelical Society.

## The Herald Supplement.

The Herald Supplement of to-day, contains the following articles:—Continuation of the trial of John Johnson, for the murder of Betsey Bolt-Scenes in New York-Albany Correspondence-Close of the Slave Case Trial-Decisions in Chancery-Proceedings in Circuit Court, Supreme Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the County Court-Varieties-and several columns of advertisements. Gratis to subscribers.

## The War Declared.

It will be seen by the proceedings in Congress, in this day's paper, that the Senate, on Tuesday, passed the bill received from the House, providing an army of fifty thousand men and appropriating ten millions of dollars, by a vote of fifty to two. All branches of the government, the execu tive and legislative, have now recognized most overwhelmingly, the existence of the war between the United States and Mexico, which has proken out on the Rio Grande. The country is now at war with a neighboring republic, and we must make the best of it. The blundering and imbecility by which this state of things has been brought so suddenly upon the country, in the midst of peace and prosperity, may create a great feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of sensible people; but we must call forth a spirit of patriotism, capable of overwhelming all other sentiments, in order to prosecute this war to a successpeace, favorable to the interests of humanity, commerce and civilization. All admit the imbecility of the Executive; but that is not the question now. Let us forget it, in matters of deeper mo-

Wherever the recent events on the Rio Grande have reached, a most overwhelming spirit of patriotism has been called forth-in public meetings, in the legislative bodies-and every means have been adopted for the purpose of reinforcing the army and prosecuting the war with vigor and vengeance. In this city and in the North, there seems to be little feeling and a want of proper enthusiasm. There is even a nucleus of opposition in existence, and that opposition assumes a black shade, and springs partly from the abolitionists and other ultra people, who would like to see a dissolu tion of the Union, in order to carry their principles into operation. Indeed, if we look at the votes in Congress, it will be seen that the principal opposition to the organization of the army of 50,000 men, sprung from Giddings and such like public men, who have ridden the abolition question to death. With the exception of this small faction-this small cloud of sheer niggerism-with its erroneous views, without common sense, not appreciating the spirit and destiny of this great re. public-the rest of the country, in all directions appears to be united in repelling the Mexicans, and in chastising Mexico herself, up to the very capital.

With regard to the merits of the great question between Mexico and the United States, we have no doubt Mexico will endeavor to call to its aid the interference of Europe. We saw the attempt made during the annexation of Texas; and the same diplomats who made the attempt then are still busy in the same business, in Mexico and in the United States. A great outery will be made by the opponents of the United States, that this country has outraged the principles of all justice in annexing Texas, and in sending our army to the Rio Grande. These are all accomplished facts, and are not worthy of attention at the present momentous crisis. Whether right or wrong, the deed is done, and cannot be recalled. The United States was the first nation to recognize the independence of Mexico herself, when she was struggling with Spain. For twenty years past, in consequence of the incapacity of the civil govern-ment, and the influences of military despotism in that country, the United States has suffered injustice and insults, unbearable any longer. No mat ter how weak our present amiable and worthy President and cabinet may have been in some of their movements, Congress and the nation are now united with the Executive in bringing this war to a termination. What that termination will be, time will tell. We certainly think that the army of occupation, when reinforced, should at once take possession of the Northern Departments of Mexico, particularly California, and proclaim liberty, equality, and the elective franchise to all Mexicans, who never yet have enjoyed these blessings, and attempt to establish a stable and civilized government in that country over the ruins of the tyrant Paredes, who is a military usurper, and who has violated the first principles of the Mexican constitution. The United States have as much right to march to the "Halls of the Montezumas," and to proclaim the freedom of the Mexican re-

until such a great work is accomplished in some proper way. Let the tyrants of Europe rave—they may tremble, before this crisis on the Rio Grande may be closed.

Sin:—
At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters this morning, I was directed to ask of you the publication of the letter received by you from the Hon. James Buchanan, communicating the substance of the treaty between the United States and Spain in relation to privateers or letters of marque.

of marque.

I am, very respectfully, yours :—

J. BALDWIN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 11th April, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—

In consequence of our conversation a few minutes since, I think it proper to inform you, without delay, that our treaty with Spain of the 20th October, 1796, contains the following article, still in force:

"Art. 14.—No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said U. States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war.

"Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq.

EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq.

By this it will be seen that any Spaniard who may be caught privateering under a Mexican letter of marque, can be treated as a pirate, and should be, by drum-head court-martial, hung at the yard-arm as soon as captured. What are the provisions of our treaties with France and England? Can any one tell?

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—One of the most singular features in the present crisis of our foreign affairs, and the tremendous excitement consequent thereon—an excitement that must increase daily, while we are at war with Mexico-is the rapid transmission of intelligence to this city, by the magnetic telegraph. Every important item of news that has transpired

to leave those soldiers to man the batteries at Fort Hamilton, and other places? A few hours may explain the mystery.

FROM BELIZE, HONDURAS.-By the Maria Gage, arrived last night, from the above place, we re-ceived files of the Gazette to the 25th April. There is no news of importance. From Mr. E. Fitzgillon, the editor of the Gazette, who came passenger in the M. G., we gather the following:-Provisions were high and scarce; white pine timber was selling at \$36 per thousand feet ; there was no shingles in the market. The Maria Gage made the passage to Belize and back, in the short public from military dictation, as Paredes, the ex- space of twenty-four days.

proper way. Let the tyrans of Europe rave—they may tremble, before this crisis on the Rio Grande may be closed in the meantime, our government ought at once to organize a force sufficient to protect the immense amount of American property now affoat. No time is to be lost, for the treacherous Mexicans will probably avail themselves of every opportunity to depredate on American property at sea.

Ban Prosspect—Some Promability of the Richard Schoolsof New York and adjoining places. Eight discission of our readers, that it was satuated some time since, that the two Mexican steam vessels of war, the Montezuma and Gundaloupe, were lodd to some English mercantile houses in Vera Cruz. This created a good deal of astonishment at the time, in view of the hostile demonstrations of Mexico towards the United States. This report is now ascertained to have been mortgaged to English merchants at Vera Cruz, and the Consideration money has been employed in fitting out the present expedition to Matamoras. Meantime, the vessels are still under the control of the Mexican government and have proceeded to Havans.

What next? Their destination is scarcely problem that the control of the Mexican government and have proceeded to Havans.

What next? Their destination is scarcely problemated. Nothing can be easier than to blockade the port of New York, and seize all the shipping that approaches or leaves it. The vessels are that would be a difficult matter, and have proceeded to Havans.

What next? Their destination is scarcely problemated the port of New York, and seize all the shipping that approaches or leaves it. The vessels are the control of the Mexican government and have proceeded to Havans.

What next? Their destination is scarcely problemated the port of New York, and seize all the shipping that approaches of leaves the properties of the problemated the port of New York, and seize all the shipping that approaches of leaves the properties of the problemate and the problemated the port of New York, and seize and the problemated t

with Mexico-is the rapid transmission of intelligence to this city, by the magnetic telegraph. Every important item of news that has transpired withfurthe last ten days, in relation to our army in Texas, and proceedings at Washington, has been published in this city by the Herold, and one or two other similar establishments, in a few hours after it reached Washington. There have been as many as three or four extras in one day issued from this office, during the past week, whenever any important intelligence arrived. The neighborhood of our office has become becaute of the state of th

Anniversary of the New York State Colo-

A meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening at the Tabernacle, Broad-way, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presiding; which drew together a very full and deeply which drew together a very full and deeply interested audience. We cannot omit to notice the excellence of the accommodations provided for the reporters of the public press. It is one evidence that their efforts to disseminate the proceedings of these deliberative bodies are properly appreciated.

The Rev. Dr. LEVINS addressed the Throne of Grace in a feeling and impressive manner.

The Secretary of the society, Dr. RESSE, then

in order to obtain a locense, so that temperance is even more flourishing in these benighted colonies (for they are by some considered benighted) than in the more civilized portions of our otherwise happy country. The neighboring kings and head men have placed themselves at the head of the colony, through whose influence our missionaries and emissaries of love and benevolence are welcomed among them. Their courts of law, police, and civil jurisprudence, are conducted and filled by colored men. In Monrovia all slaves are colored slaves. They have also two papers, well established, and creditably edited by colored men. They have schools and literary societies. Their naval forces, which are really effective, are manned and officered entirely by Africans, and which are capable of repelling such slave ships as might dare to venture upon their coast. Governor Roberts is the commanding officer, and is a man of rare attainments, and universally distinguished. The Secretary said that he would take this occasion to introduce one of the recaptured Africans who had but arrived from Africa yesterday. [He proved to be a little, diffident looking boy, of about eight years old, and expressing but little concern to all that was passing around him.] The Secretary stated that although somewhat abashed, he was able to speak his own name in English, which was R. R. Gurley. [Great applause.]

of benevolence and philanthropy as was in my power to perform. The inhabitants of this colony look as much to example as we do here, and have more faith in practices than professions. They have a strong desire to imitate our institutions and principles of government, both religious and political. We are much in want of assistance—we want farming implements, and more particularly the scythe—there is a deep under-brush which nothing can remove so effectually. We want a steam mill for the purposes of manufacturing sugar-cane. In a word, fellow Christians, we want your cheerful aid and encouragement, which will enable us to attain a fame in the last great day.

Dr. Lugenberl, Colonial agent of the United States at Monrovia, then stepped forward and said, that having un-

to be cannibals in their habits and education, yet they have never been known to exhibit such propensities in our colonies. There were 776 of the re-captured Africans on board of the alave ship Pons, most of whom ware boys of from ten to fifteen years old. The United States goyearment not having any place prepared for their reception, they were placed under my charge. I found it impracticable to form a settlement of them, and, therefore, I had them placed out where the best of care was proyided for them, shoult 100 of them were placed under the care of the Episcoppil Mission Society, where they were taught to spell words of one and two syllables. I might speak of the climate, but as this has been already alluded to, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is a healthy and pleasant climate—the heat is not generally as intense as I have known it to be in the summer ments either in New York or Boston. It is only from its long continuance, that it is to be found unpleasant or prejudicial to health; the greater part of the sickness is occasioned by exposure and imprudence—the acclimating fever is easily overcome by gentle medical treatment.

The Rev. Dr. Winaxi, of the Mithodist Episcopal Church, was usa't introduced to the audience. He began hy speaking quite inaudibly, when the audience, on overy side, cried "louder," "louder." I'll speak louder directly—lean't speak loud at first. Llaughter.] I wish to get a full report of the statistics of this society, that I may know how far we have progressed for the past year. I wish to take it South with me. It was the importance attached to his society that brought me here, and I do not wish a garbied report. I wish I had greater ability, that I might employ it in the furtherance of this cause; I then would do a thousand-fold more than I can now. I am yet an annateur in this cause, and in feed advocate. I was born to antislavery principles, was nourished and hoose to be surfained by these principles; they are strongle with in the contract of the contract of the contract

shall I ve and die in the advoccacy of the cause of African colonization.

The Rev. Dr. Trao was next introduced. He said that he had no idea of being called to say even a word upon this occasion, but having the other night caught a bigger fish than was ever caught before, he felt it his duty to communicate his success. After the conclusion of the evening's exercises he received a little note requesting an interview on the following day. Prompt in his attentions, he waited upon the gentleman by whom he had been so politely addressed, who stated that he was so firmly convinced of the utility of colonization, he felt himself constrained to contribute one thousand dollars in addition to his previous subscription. He would like to receive such another invitation this evening, or for such additional sums as might be spared from any one of the gentlemen present. He would pledge his usual punctuality to be there at the specified time. The gentleman who last addressed you, made some allusions to the com-

it was handed to him in full confidence that he, being a man of great wealth, would subscribe very largely; and they wished his name to head the list; he took the paper in his hand; and ruising it above his head, implored that God's curse might light upon that man's hand who should affix his pame to such an instrument. The meeting dispersed, and the consequence was that there never was a slave owner in all Ireland. (Continued applause.

The Hon. Mr. Latrosz, of Baltimore, President of the Maryland Colonization Society of Maryland, was next presented to the audience, who, after giving an animated account of the efforts made use of by the Maryland Colonization Society, and illustrating the benefits which

The American Tract Society held its twentyfirst annual meeting at the Tabernacle, yesterday morning. The house was very well filled, and, as usual, there was a large proportion of the fairer part of creation—old, young, passé, beautiful, and interesting. The Receipts since April 15th, 1845, for sales. . . . . \$82,784 00 Do do from donations, 71,132 16

American Messenger, has been enlarged, and has 40,000 subscribers.

It is gratifying to observe, that while the Society's volume circulation has been gradually increasing for a series of years, the circulation of pamphlet tracts is not diminished. The average circulation of tracts for several years has been about thirty millions of pages.

The grants of publications have exceeded those of former years by 3,000,000 pages. Members and directors have drawn 3,830,260 pages; 26,874,886 pages have been forwarded to forcign and home missionary stations and seamen's chapitains in our own and foreign ports, or scuttered along the lakes, canals and rivers, or distributed in Sabbath schools, and from house to house by colporteurs, or by Auxiliary Societies. Colporteurs and agents have personally distributed nearly 18,000,000 of pages.

The receipts for the year have been \$133,916, of which \$92,784 are the proceeds of sales. The douations (\$71,132) show an increase of \$8,825 over the previous year. Those received for colportage exceeded \$24,000; for foreign distribution \$4,300.

The expenditures have just equalled the receipts, \$153,916. Of this amount, \$90,603 were paid for paper,

The expenditures have just equalled the receipts, 103,916. Of this amount, \$90,603 were paid for paper, rinting, binding, copyright, engraving and revising; 15,000 remitted to foreign and pagan lands, and \$31,000 spended for colportage, in addition to grants of books y colporteurs to the amount of \$19,000. expended for conortage, in addition to grants of books by colporteurs to the amount of \$19,000.

The remittances of the American Tract Society, Bos-ton, amounted to \$24,419. Those of the Connecticut Branch to \$4,756. Liberal remittances were received from many other branches and auxiliaries in different

Jesus.

Five years ago, two young men from Maine and New Hampshire, one a licentiate, and the other a layman, went to the West under a commission to labor among the destitute in Kentucky and Indiana. These were the first American colporteurs. Ood confirmed the enterprise with his blessing, and its development has been steady and rapid. In these five years, more than one hundred and ninety-four years of colporteur labor have been performed; 460,000 families visited; and 870,000 volumes circulated, chiefly among the destitute, whom the former volume agency did not reach.

Efforts have been made to provide specific classes of our population with colporteurs best suited for them. The list of colporteurs includes French, German, Irish, and Welsh, converted catholics, and sailors. The whole number who have labored for the whole or a part of the year have been thus distributed among the States:—In Rhode island I, Connecticut I; New York 27, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 32, Virginia 7, Maryland 4, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 3, Georgia 7, Florida 2, Alabama 10, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Texas 1, Arkansas 1, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 4, Ohio 18, Michigan 4, Indiana 6, Illinois 8, Missouri 8, lows 1, Wisconsin 2—in all 175. Of this number 135 are still in commission.

Conventions of the colporteurs of different districts, at Syracuse, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and New York city, for mutual advice and encouragement, have greatly inspirited their labors, by giving them more extended views of the good effected, and imparting mutual experience in overcoming or supporting difficulties.

An appendix to the report is filled with interesting details of the visitation and distribution; of the infuence of books, both good and bad; and of the aspects of the work in its bearing upon the spread of Romanism in cur land and day, and it also contains a tabular view of the whole results of the year. More than 166,000 families have been visited, 177,000 volumes old, 50,000 volumes granted to the destitute poor, and two millions of p

one-seventh of the 166,000 families visited, viz: 25,799 families, are reported as having been found destitute of every religious book except the Bible, and about an equal proportion (24,506 families) were Roman Catholics, or professed to hold what we believe to be fatal errors. More than 12,000 families are reported as found destitute of the Bible, and nearly the same number as supplied by the colporteurs with copies obtained from State or County Bible Societies.

The aspects of Providence in respect to the great work of evengelization abroad, are on the whole more cheering than at any former period. The society has, during the year, remitted \$13,000, according to the recommandations of a special committee of different denominations, as follows: to the Sandwich Islands \$1,000. For China, (in addition to \$500, transferred to the Episcopal mission from the mission to Crete.) mission of Board of Commissioners \$1,000, General Assembly's Board \$1000, Baptist Board \$200, Board of Commissioners \$200. Burmah \$400, four missions in Northern India \$2,000; Orissa \$500; Madras \$500; Celvon \$1,000; Madura \$500; Five stations in Turkey \$3,000; Greece, Board of Commissioners \$500; Russia \$500; Greece, Board of Commissioners \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society \$300; Calw, for Hungary, &c. \$200; Belgium \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society \$300; Calw, for Hungary, &c. \$200; Belgium \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society \$300; Tract Society \$300; Calw, for Hungary, &c. \$200; Belgium \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society \$300; Tulouso and American Swiss Committee at Geneva \$500—total \$15,000.

France.—The cause of Evangelization in France wears the most encouraging aspect. About \$500 colporteurs are at work under the care of the different religious symptoms.

France.—The cause of Evangelization in France wears the most encouraging aspect. About 300 colportents are at work under the care of the different religious evangelical Societies at Geneva, Faris and Toulouse.

Gramany.—The jealous vigilance of the civil power in all the States of Germany, has made it difficult to establish colportage or tract distribution among the German people. But a beginning has been made, with the promise of success; and similar efforts are making in Denmark, Sweden and Russia.

Turker.—Cheering news comes from the Protestant Armenian church, of steadfastness in the midst of temptation and persecution. Here too the extensive reading of tracts and books has proved a powerful agency in achieving a great religious reformation—a revival of pure religion in a dead church.

India.—Never was the instrumentality of the pressmore needed in India than at present. The demand for books is increasing yearly. The confirmation and extension of British power, the repeal of laws punishing a renouncement of caste, the rapid diffusion of education, and a growing taste for discussing religious subjects, go to loosen the hold of Hinduism upon the people and oper entrance for Christianity. Missionaries among the Mahrattas, at Madura, Ceylon and Madras, among the Teloogoos, in Orissa and in Northern India, prosecute with increased interest their tours through the villages for the distribution of tracts and books, and with increased suc-

meeting express their gratitude to God for his continue smiles upon the society, in its various departments, dring another year.

Joxas M. Clark said, I was requested not to make speech. I (went to the West about three years ago., the capacity of a colporteur; and my labors have bee blessed. The conversions which have taken place, has been caused by the books of this society. In Wisconsi where I have been laboring, the couse is prosperin my object has been to distribute the publications of it society over the prairies and settlements; to talk withen new comer, and bring him to Christ. The colpoteur is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the people wisconsin. There are but 150 evangelical ministe there, but there are three colporteur associations, whice embrace ten counties; and they have been successful Brother Church is engaged in the interior, and brothe holy Scriptures, and there is much work left for u yet. I remember passing over a prairie a little while as and seeing a farmer at work; is poke to him, and offere him a Bible. He had a wife and children, but said it did not believe in the church or the Bible. He was an infidel. I finally succeeded in getting him take a copy of it, and "Baxter's Call to the Uncoverted During the time I have been there 1,000 Bibles have been been to the content of the said take a copy of it, and "Baxter's Call to the Uncoverted During the time I have been there I 1,000 Bibles have been the content of the

illowing resolution:

Reolved, That the present and prospective and the pervading influence of a

to spreading the truths of the gospel through Christ Jesus. Resolution adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Herrstenberg. Court Preacher of the Evangelical Prussian Church, Berlin, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cheering results which have attended the efforts of this Society for our German population, encourage greatly increased exertions for the spiritual benefit of this and other classes of immigrants.

—And after apologizing for his imperfect acquaintance with our language, said, that although he was unable to speak distinctly, he yet could feel with his whole heart, the benefits which the German population had derived through the efforts of this Society. He well knew that he expressed the feelings of the Christians of Germany, when thanking this Society for what they had already done for the poor and destitute Germans in this country. He hoped that they would increase their exertions for their spiritual benefit, and that finally they be made acceptable unto God.

This resolution was very unanimously adopted, and somewhat tumultuously applauded.

Mr. Tucker was hereupon appointed Recording Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Maclay.

The Rev. William Adams, D. D., of the Prosbyterian Church, New Yerk, here came forward, and proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the great and interesting enterprise of premoting religious liberty and evangelical piety in continental Europe, the labora of colporteurs in the distribution of the Bible and evangelical books demand our cordial sympathy and cooperation."

He said that in the city of Strasburgh, on the feastern frontier of France, there stands in the principal square a large bronze statue of Gottenburgh, the inventor of the art of printing, full and large as life, represented with a printing press, and helding in his hand a large scroll, upon which is insorbed these words: "Let there be light." Upon the four sides or squares, upon which it is statue is supparted, are tableaus which are Caigned to represent the life and liberty of the world. On their own countrymen. There stood the Declaration of Independence, with the distinguished names that figured thereon. There stood the name of their own Washington—the father of his country—the names of Adams, Hancock, and the fathers of the revolution. On the other side were the names of the prominent patianthropists, cracking off the fetters of the slave. And again, he saw the form of Christianity kneeling down, receiving at the hands of literature and civilization, the seeds of life. Was not the conception grand? Under the influence of the spirit of enlightenment produced by the art of printing, what mighty revolutions have not been effected! They talked of the power of the press. What man was able to speak of it? Already heads had bowed and knees had trembled before its power. Its mighty influences were wielded and extended, so as to direct opinion, embody thought and sentiment, and make millions to think. Such an instrument as the press converts not alone the humble mechanic who works it, with iron arms and sinewed frame, into a man of industry, but endows him with intelligence, sending him forth to the habitations of the civilized. To demonstrate the manifelial advantages of that invention, would only be considered to enfeetbe that impression which we all carry in our own bosems about it. The reformation dawned upon mankind, and printing soon spread its truths before own bosoms about it. The reformation dawne on mankind, and printing soon spread its truths it the world. The doctrine was openly advocated in O Huss kindled his light in Bohemia, where his own was poured out by reason of his temerity; but the printing was not yet known. But Luther stepped for Irem his convent at Whitenburg, and behold the